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Sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

Jamaica: * draft resolution

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 2006-2015

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999, 55/205 of 20 December 2000, 56/200 of 21 December 2001 and 58/210 of 13 February 2004 on the World Solar Programme 1996-2005,

Recalling also the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Noting that the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 made a significant contribution to raising awareness of the increased role that new and renewable sources of energy can play in the global energy supply,

Recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[2] concerning energy for sustainable development,

Welcoming initiatives that aim to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development in order to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

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Emphasizing that the increased use and promotion of all forms of new and renewable energy for sustainable development, including solar-thermal, photovoltaic, biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, ocean and geothermal forms, make a significant contribution towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming efforts by States that have embarked on policies and programmes that seek to expand the use of new and renewable energy for sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Decides* to extend the World Solar Programme for the term from 2006 to 2015;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to intensify research and development in support of energy for sustainable development, which will require increased commitment on the part of Governments and all stakeholders, including the private sector, to deploy financial and human resources for accelerating research efforts;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

5. *Encourages* national and regional initiatives on new and renewable energies to promote access to energy, including new and renewable sources of energy, for the poorest and to improve energy efficiency and conservation by resorting to a mix of available technologies, taking into full account the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[2] concerning energy for sustainable development;

6. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen research, development, demonstration and institutional capacities in the field of new and renewable energy, as well as the transfer of environmentally sound and advanced energy technologies[5] to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms and financial support, including investment;

7. *Welcomes* the holding on 7 and 8 November 2005 of the Beijing Renewable Energy 2005 International Conference, organized by the Government of China and supported by the Government of Germany, aimed at sharing experiences of development of new and renewable energy and promotion of international cooperation;

8. *Reaffirms* that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation is the intergovernmental framework for energy for sustainable development agreed to at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and calls for its full implementation;

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[4] A/60/154.

[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 9* (E/2001/29), para. 17 (d).

9. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue to raise awareness of the importance of energy for sustainable development, including the need for the increased use and promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, particularly in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

10. *Recognizes* that relevant technologies in the area of energy efficiency and renewables are already available, and calls upon the international community to provide access to those technologies to developing countries;

11. *Stresses* that the wider use of available renewable sources of energy requires technology transfer and diffusion on a global scale, including through North-South and South-South cooperation;

12. *Invites* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to make effective the implementation of the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme 2006-2015 in the various regions;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 2006-2015".